

This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and West Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.

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For latest average time to London, see daily bulletin in this paper.

STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Tewfik, Port-Said, Suakin. Head Office, London.

No. 7,169

ALEXANDRIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1905.

EIGHT PAGES P.T. 1.

EXPRESS MAIL STEAMERS
FROM
ALEXANDRIA, PORT SAID, AND SUEZ,
TO
NAPLES, MARSEILLES,
GENOA, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP,
BREMEN, HAMBURG, AMERICA,
EASTERN ASIA, AUSTRALIA,
ETC.

For Particulars see Advertisement below.

Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Company.

The following steamers are intended to leave Port Said on or about the following dates:—

"SARDINIA"	8,574	Tons	9	April	for	Marseilles and London.
"PERSIA"	7,961	"	9	"	"	Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
"JAPAN"	4,919	"	16	"	"	Marseilles and London.
"MARMORA"	10,605	"	16	"	"	Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
"BORNEO"	4,573	"	18	"	"	Marseilles and London.
"EGYPT"	7,912	"	23	"	"	Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
"CHINA"	6,045	"	30	"	"	Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
"SYRIA"	7,912	"	30	"	"	Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
"GAULDONIA"	6,660	"	7	May	"	Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
"MANILA"	7,658	"	7	"	"	Marseilles and London.
	4,210	"	14	"	"	Marseilles and London.

Port-Said to London via Brindisi.

The BRINDISI steamers leave PORT SAID after arrival of Indian Mail. Combined steamers and steaming out are from PORT SAID to LONDON via BRINDISI or via MARSEILLES \$26.9.1.

To the East.

The Mail Steamers leave SUMA for ADEN and BOMBAY every Wednesday, and for AUSTRALIA and CHINA every alternate Wednesday. A steamer leaves for CALCUTTA, fortnightly, and another for JAPAN. Passengers can embark at PORT SAID.

For all further information apply to the Company's Agents.

Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON (Egypt) Ltd. ... CAIRO.
GEORGE BETT, Esq. ... PORT SAID.
MESSRS. HALLIBURTON & CO. ... ALEXANDRIA.
F. G. DAVIDSON, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company in Egypt. SUEZ. 31-12-90

Orient-Pacific Line of Royal Mail Steamers.

REDUCED SUMMER FARES FROM MAY TO OCTOBER, INCLUSIVE.

OUTWARDS to AUSTRALIA.

R.M.S. "Ormuz" will leave Suez about April 21.

R.M.S. "Oroya" will leave Suez about May 10.

HOMEWARDS to NAPLES, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, TILBURY.

R.M.S. "Orontes" will leave Port Said about April 22.

R.M.S. "Omrath" will leave Port Said about May 10.

Passengers landed and embarked at Ismailia, Quarantine Regulations permitting, free of all expense.

Port-Said to Naples. 1st Class, £11 2nd Class, £1 3rd Class, £1 1/2.
Marseilles. " 16 " 10 " 5 10.
Gibraltar. " 18 " 10 " 5 10.
Plymouth or Tilbury. " 23 " 13 " 8 16.
Return tickets no longer issued, but passengers paying full fare in one direction allowed abatement of 1/3 fare back if return voyage be made within 4 months of arrival, or abatement of 20% if return voyage be made within 6 months of arrival.

Agents, CAIRO—THOS. COOK & SON, ALEXANDRIA—R. J. MOSS & CO.—For all information apply.

Wm. STAPLEDON & Sons, PORT SAID & PORT TEWKIE (Suez) 31-12-904

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES DURING THE SUMMER SEASON.

OUTWARDS to COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, etc., and RANGOON.

R.M.S. "Derbyshire" 6,686 tons, will leave Suez about April 12.

S.S. "Lancashire" 4,214 tons, will leave Suez about April 17.

S.S. "Worcester" 7,160 tons, will leave Port Said about April 17.

S.S. "Warwickshire" 7,666 tons, will leave Port Said about May 1.

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Note.—The outward Bibby will henceforth leave Suez one day later than before. 31-12-905

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PART BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMERS.

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Express steamers leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 5 p.m. for FIRAS (Adana), SMYRNA, MITYLINE, and CONSTANTINOPLE in connection with the Orient Express train-de-luxe for Bulgaria, Vienna, Paris, and London.

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Fast steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 5 p.m. and Port Said every Sunday at 5 p.m. for JAFFA (for Jerusalem), CAIRNA (for Haifa), BEIRUT (for Damasco), TRICELL, ALEXANDRIA, MARSAS, leaving in alternate weeks to LARNACA and LIMASSOL (Cyprus).

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Steamers leave Suez every Thursday at 5 p.m. for JEDDAH, calling as required at TOB (for Mecca, Medina, and YAMBO, and continuing to alternate weeks to HUARIN, MASSOWAH, MOHIBDIAH, and DEDAH).

N.B. Deck chairs provided for the use of passengers, excellent cooking and table wine free.

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Agents, CAIRO—THOS. COOK & SON (Egypt) Ltd., Cairo. 31-12-904

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" 3,600 " Nitro. 5,900 " Rame. 5,900 " Tala. 3,700 "

" 3,950 " Phara. 3,900 " Sot. 5,100 " N. 185. "

" Second class accommodation only, unless specially reserved.—Fares: Alexandria to Liverpool, 1st, £12 1/2; 2nd, £10 1/2; 3rd, £6 10s. Return, 2nd, £2 5s. 10d. Return. To Malta, 1st, £2 5s. 10d. Return. 2nd, £2 5s. 10d. Return. Return tickets available for six months.

S.S. Rame. now on the berth, will sail on or about Sat. April 15, to be followed by S.S. Tabor.

Through freight rates on cotton, etc., to Lancashire inland towns, Boston, New York and other U.S.A. towns, obtained on application. Cargo taken by special agreement only.

Passenger Tickets issued inclusive of Railway fare, through to and from Cairo; particulars on application. For freight or passage terms, apply E. J. MOSS & CO., Alexandria Agents.

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The Egyptian Gazette

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

EXPRESS MAIL STEAMERS

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No. 7,169

ALEXANDRIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1905.

EIGHT PAGES P.T. 1.

British India S. N. Company, Limited

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAM SHIPS.

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London and Calcutta Line.

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OUTWARD.—S.S. Matiana. April 15—HOMeward—S.S. Avoca. April 14

Queensland Line of Steamers between London and Brisbane.

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or 16th of any month.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS are due in advance. P.O. Orders and Cheques to be made payable to the Editor and Manager, Rowland Snelling, Alexandria. London Offices: 36, New Broad-street, E.C.

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The Egyptian Gazette

An English Daily Newspaper, Established in 1890.

Editor & Manager: R. SNELLING.

Price: One Piastre Tariff.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1905.

OUR NEW WORLD-POLICY.

For many months past preparation has been going on for launching a project of such tremendous consequence that its advocates in England never venture to describe it in the few and simple words which convey its whole meaning.

In Japan they are more bold. There they write and speak not of mere renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, but of a new engagement altogether: a compact extensive and protective of the Empire of Japan for the one part, and, for the other, defensive of the British Empire in the East from European aggression.

In plain terms, a firm fighting alliance against all comers, but particularly and especially against Continental Europe. A broad sketch of the intention and purposes of this compact was put before the readers of the “Times,” about four months ago, by the Tokio correspondent of that journal. Than the Tokio correspondent of the “Times” there is no abler or more authoritative exponent of what Japan wishes to be known or thought in England; and what he said in opening the matter to the British public was this. The Japanese foresee that it will be wise, even necessary, to provide a means of safeguarding the large Empire that will be the reward of victory. “With the acquisition of Saghalien the interests demanding protection would not be limited to China and Korea: they would be considerably extended.”

To keep this extension secure, Japan is prepared to pay a great price. England has brought against herself a new grievance and a new danger in Thibet: Japan is willing to see her through whatever difficulty may arise in that matter. England has still to make herself safe in Persia and Afghanistan. “Her defensive armour is vulnerable in both regions. Japan is ready to be a part of that armour.”

Let each ally have equal duties and equal benefits.” Japan can put 800,000 men into the field. “Suppose that England can command the services of such an army, and can supplement it by her own fleet plus the squadrons of Japan,” would not England, would England and Japan together, be able to impose peace wherever aggression dared to lift its head? In the words of the *Jiji Shimpō*, the situation would be controlled by Anglo-Saxondom with Japan.

Since those winning suggestions first appeared Port Arthur has fallen, Kuropatkin's army has been utterly routed, and we now read in our newspapers that the new alliance is to all intents and purposes an accomplished fact.

Thanks to the good sense and determination of the English people, we have adopted an entirely new world-policy, the pivot of which is at Tokio, its strength the wisdom, bravery, and unalterable friendship of the Japanese. In

truth, of course, these are not assertions but strategic assumptions, such as are often employed to create or enhance a desirable state of feeling in the country. But no state of feeling can be thought desirable which is worked into a passion of determination while the conditions that should determine it have yet to come into existence. And that is exactly how the matter stands in this case at present. The alliance with Japan which was concluded in January 1902 will remain in force till the war is over, and till the terms of peace have been settled and

the alliance will then be subjected to a crucial test in Japan's estimation.”

To us it seems that in all this there is a serious matter for consideration. And we do not see how it is possible to doubt that with so many and such formidable uncertainties in the case a determinate movement in favor of an Anglo-Japanese world-policy pivoted at Tokio is premature. We say no more than premature; but would add this question: What would be our position if the pivot at Tokio gave way after a little while, or from any cause the new world-policy broke down?

THE WAR.

JAPS FORCED TO RETIRE.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 7. General Kharkevitch reports that the Japanese were forced to retire from Erdahze to Sulush. The Russians also engaged the Japanese, who were assisted by 6,000 Chinese. (Reuter.)

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

FRANCE'S POLICY.

PARIS, April 7. M. Delcassé made a brief statement in the Chamber of Deputies, explaining carefully with chosen phrases that France will continue to give advantageous advice to Morocco as between friends. M. Delcassé said that France is seeking to injure none, and that he is ready to discuss any possible misunderstanding with anyone. (Reuter.)

PARIS, April 7.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—In reply to several interpellations on the Morocco question, M. Delcassé stated that France's policy in Morocco remained unchanged. "We continue, he said, "to advise the Sultan in a friendly way; we do not wish to harm anyone, and we are ready to discuss any misunderstanding." M. Delcassé concluded by asking for the adjournment of the debate, which was adopted. (Havas.)

TANGIER, April 7.

It is reported that a special German mission, headed by Count Tattenbach, ex Minister to Morocco, will proceed to Fez in order to arrange a commercial treaty. (Reuter.)

THE KING IN FRANCE.

PROBABLE VISIT TO PARIS.

MARSEILLES, April 7. The King is here. (Reuter.)

PARIS, April 7.

The French newspapers discuss in the most friendly spirit the significance of the meeting with President Loubet.

It is rumoured that the King and Queen on returning home will visit Paris. (Reuter.)

MARSEILLES, April 7.

King Edward has embarked. (Havas.)

BONAPARTIST PLOT DISCOVERED.

SENSATION IN PARIS.

PARIS, April 7.

A sensation has been caused here in consequence of the seizure in the suburbs of stores consisting of military uniforms and cartridges, which are believed to have been accumulated in connection with a Bonapartist plot to seize the President and Ministers, and to overthrow the Republic. Two arrests, including a half-pay captain, have been made. (Reuter.)

TRADE OF UNITED KINGDOM.

BIG INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

LONDON, April 7. The imports for March show an increase of £250,000 and the exports of £3,819,027. (R.)

THE INDIAN EARTHQUAKE.

THE CASUALTIES.

BOMBAY, April 7.

One hundred and forty Gurkhas were killed by the collapse of the stone barracks at Dharmasa. 71 are missing. Up to the present time, it is known that 16 English have been killed there. (Reuter.)

BOMBAY, April 7.

Altogether 16 Europeans were killed at Dharmasa. It appears that the victims there as well as elsewhere, were for the greater part natives. The returns, however, are incomplete. (Reuter.)

INSURRECTION IN CRETE.

CANEA, April 7.

An insurrection has broken out at Sitis, situated on the east of the island. A French gunboat has proceeded there. (Reuter.)

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

NAPLES, April 7.

At the banquet held at the Palace here last night, King Emmanuel and the Kaiser exchanged toasts in which they dwelt upon the peaceful aims of the Triple Alliance, and the friendship of the two countries. (Reuter.)

LOCAL AND GENERAL

THE PLAGUE.—A case of plague and a death are reported from Toukh to-day.

H. M.'S THIRD CLASS CRUISER "Pegasus" sailed from Suez yesterday, bound to Australia.

AN EXTRA MAIL will be despatched from Alexandria on Monday next by the special Austrian Lloyd steamer. The mail closes at 3 p.m.

ALEXANDRIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We are requested to remind our readers that Monday next is the last day for sending in entries for the Flower Show at San Stefano.

SUEZ CANAL.—11 vessels passed through the Canal on the 5th inst., 9 of which were British, 1 Italian, 1 Dutch. The day's receipts were £rs. 274,934.05, making the total from the 1st inst. £rs. 1,640,137.48.

SENTENCE OF DEATH has been passed by the Assiout Assize Court on Abdul Hussein Hamuda, who was found guilty of homicide. An accomplice was sentenced to hard labour for life.

HELLENIC COMMUNITY.—The office-bearers of the new committee of the Hellenic community in Cairo are as follows:—President, Rostovitz Bay; vice-presidents, M.M. Athanasiadis and Giannacis; secretary, M. Pisani, and treasurer, M. Kyriazis.

THE WEATHER AT PORT SAID (writes our local correspondent) is inclined to look doubtful and shortly it is feared a second heavy southern gale will pass over us. The barometer is down to 29°.30, with a steady temperature of 69° F., wind at S.W., which seem to indicate doubtful weather.

THE SADAT FAMILY CASE.—The affair of the desertion of the two wives and daughters of Sayed El Sadat remains as before. It is simply stated that the fugitives are to address a memorial to the Mekhemeh Sharif giving the reasons which led them to quit the conjugal and paternal roof.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—The last performances of *Alexandrie en Baise* will be given to-night and to-morrow. This evening, the performance will be for the benefit of Mlle. Diane de Lyd, the charming singer, who will contribute some special numbers. After the performance the last ball of the season will be given. There will be a matinée performance to-morrow.

COAL IMPORTS.—From the 1st of January to the 6th of April 16,459 tons of coal were imported into Egypt, as against 305,807 tons received during the corresponding period of last year. Newcastle sent 31,415 tons, the Welsh districts 93,914, the Scotch districts 21,585, Yorkshire 11,316 and other places 6,429 tons.

ST. MARK'S, ALEXANDRIA.—The Right Reverend Bishop Morley, D.D., Archdeacon of the Church of England in Egypt, will preach at evensong (6.15 p.m.) to-morrow in St. Mark's Church. As throughout Lent, at the close of the service Stainer's *Miserere* will be sung. This setting was expressly written by Sir John Stainer for use in St. Paul's Cathedral during Holy Week.

THEATRE FIRE.

Mr. Felix Rossano, the well-known Alexandrian stockbroker, of the firm of Rossano Brothers, has taken the initiative in an excellent scheme for assisting the unfortunate members of Gatti's Circus troupe, who, owing to the destruction of the Abbas Helmy Theatre, are absolutely destitute, having lost all their goods and chattels. Mr. Rossano has hired the Giuntini Circus, in the French Garden, for Thursday next, 13th inst., for the purpose of giving a benefit performance for the artistes. All the expenses will be borne by Mr. Rossano, whose generosity is well-known.

HOUSE TO HOUSE DELIVERY OF LETTERS.—The Post Office authorities request us to point out to our readers that the continual increase in the demand for house-to-house delivery in Cairo and Alexandria renders it absolutely necessary that all persons in these towns desirous of such delivery shall have the number of the house and name of the street in which they live indicated on their correspondence. Should by any chance a street be unnamed, then the quarter of the town in which it is situated must be indicated. Attention to these instructions is imperative to avoid delay and errors in the delivery of correspondence.

TYROL.

Weissenstein Castle 3410 ft. First-class private hotel near Windisch-Matrei; Station, Lienz (reached from Venice or Trieste). Good mountaineering centre. Tennis. Fishing, best June and September. Prospectuses and Photographs; "Egyptian Gazette" office, Cairo. 25365-48-28

BECK & CO'S PILSENER BEER BREMEN.

FEARS NO HONEST COMPETITION FOR QUALITY.

N.B.—Inferior Brands now being offered to Managers of certain good hotels.

Beware of evily disposed competitors running down this very SUPERIOR BRAND OF BEER.

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THE best halfway house between Egypt and England is VIAREGGIO, near PISA.

Main line expresses stop. Fine woods, sands, sea bathing mild climate, English Pension, Villa Shelley. Every home comfort. Electric light. Modern sanitation, sunny aspect, close to sea and gardens.

Proprietors, ENGLISH LTD.

EGYPTIAN ESTATES, LIMITED.

FINAL ALLOTMENT LETTERS.

"GAZETTE" TELEGRAM.

London, Friday.

The final batch of letters of allotment for the applicants for shares in the Egyptian Estates (Limited) are being despatched to Egypt this evening by the Brindisi mail, and cheques for balances due to unsatisfied applicants have also been posted.

EGYPTIAN TRUST AND INVESTMENT, LTD.

We are publishing on page 4 of to-day's issue an advertisement referring to the public issue of shares in the Egyptian Trust and Investment, Limited, which will commence on Monday, the 10th inst., at the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, Alexandria and Cairo. The subscription list will be closed on or before the 12th inst.

We understand that the capital of the company has already been covered in advance several times over and that the shares have been dealt in at over 100 per cent. premium.

This company is coming out under most exceptionally favorable circumstances, and there is every probability of the issue being a huge success.

We understand that the company already holds several important options for sundry plots of excellent building land in Alexandria and Ramleh, acquired on most favorable terms, which could be resold to-day at considerably enhanced prices.

The advisory board in Egypt is composed of well-known business men, and this, coupled with the administrative capacities and local knowledge of the general manager in Egypt, should be of sufficient guarantee to the public that the management will be carried out on strictly business lines, and it is hoped the company will have a successful future before it.

EGYPTIAN LAND AND GENERAL TRUST.

The Egyptian subscriptions to the Egyptian Land and General Trust (Limited) amount to £582,858, as follows:—Alexandria £132,625, Tantah £5,575, Cairo £444,655.

OIL MILLS FOR EGYPT.

The Cotton Seed Company of London have sent out Mr. Pearson, their engineer, with a view to establishing oil mills in Egypt. The process which they propose to employ is entirely new, its chief feature being the decortication of the seed, which enables a very superior quality of oil-cake for cattle-food to be made.

We understand that Mr. Pearson is thinking of selecting Mansourah and Zagazig as the most suitable places for the mills.

CORPORATION OF WESTERN EGYPT.

The great problem of the development of the western oases of Egypt has been solved, the expedition organised by the Corporation of Western Egypt having discovered a plentiful supply of water at a depth of 145ft. It has further been established that on the large area of land lying twenty miles north of Kharaga a copious supply of water flows freely a few feet below the surface. There have also been found ruins of ancient Roman castles and of a complete system of Roman irrigation.

COQUELIN CADET.

On Thursday evening, *L'Eté de St. Martin* was given at the Khedivial Opera House. Jean Coquelin was delightful as the irascible affectionate old uncle proposing to marry his nephew's wife in ignorance of her being married. Adrienne (Mme Morens) has done her best to get on the soft side of the old gentleman, with the natural result. Mme Lebrun (Mme Bouchet) lets the cat out of the bag, and the uncle explodes with indignation, which quickly subsides under the joint persuasion of niece and nephew, and the curtain falls on a happy ending.

Then we had Coquelin Cadet's monologues. The first is startling and a little hard to explain in English. Let us put it this way. The hero has fasted for three months and is lying on the grass awaiting death. A marchioness arrives and is seized with compassion: the sufferer must be saved—but how? Under the circumstances the only thing to do is to supply him with the nourishment provided by nature for infants, but the charitable sacrifice is in vain for the sufferer expires from indigestion!

In the next monologue, *Les Médecins*, we hear how Providence, after two attempts to destroy mankind, hits upon the creation of doctors as a promising expedient. *Pedaliers et Pedalères*, a skit on bicyclists, followed, and then we had the fox and crow story in an Englishman's French. After this came *Les Romanesques*. Coquelin Cadet has very little to do as the picturesqueness of Straforel, "contractor for abductions," but his pleading in the last scene with Sylvette, whom he urges to elope with him, picturing the pleasures of life under the stars or in tents far from civilised men, with occasional cooking for occupation, was a warning to romantic damsels enamoured of the strenuous life. Benjamin (M. Jean Coquelin) and Pasquinot (M. Harment), as the old fathers of the romantic lovers, "brought down the house," and Mme M. Moreno played the part of poetical and fragile lover to perfection. Sylvette (Mme Manfroy) was charming in every way, and the bravo sufficiently ferocious.

SYLVETTE.

25365-48-28

THE best halfway house between Egypt and England is VIAREGGIO, near PISA.

Main line expresses stop. Fine woods, sands, sea bathing

mild climate, English Pension, Villa Shelley. Every home comfort. Electric light. Modern sanitation, sunny aspect, close to sea and gardens.

Proprietors, ENGLISH LTD.

STATE RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

INFERIOR ROLLING STOCK.

The Egyptian Railway Administration has already begun to take action as a result of the recent Railway Commission, and in more ways than one.

Orders have been given for the purchase of new rolling stock to the value of about £30,000, and the public should soon begin to have the benefit of this.

We have reason to believe that the new rolling stock, or such of it as has arrived, is proving very far from satisfactory. It will be remembered that the order for £30,000 was given to a foreign firm because the English firms could not deliver as quickly as the foreigners, even if they would have accepted the same price—and now what is the consequence? Some of the new rolling stock will not keep the rails, and it will take some time before this is put right.

THE PILGRIMAGE.

The general health of the pilgrims at Tor is excellent, and all reports from the Hedjaz show that the sanitary condition of that part of Arabia was never better. Yesterday a rumour was spread about on the Alexandria Bourse by some "bear" that a number of cases of cholera had occurred at Tor and the share market closed somewhat weak. We are authorised to state that this rumour is absolutely baseless.

Dr. Ruffer, President of the Quarantine Board, will return from Tor in a few days.

TANZIM DEPARTMENT.

We hear that the Director-General of Public Buildings and Constructions will henceforward be charged with the construction and repairs of kuttabs throughout Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA THEATRES.

What with the burning of the Abbas Helmy Theatre, and the sale of the Zizina and Alhambra Theatres, Alexandria will probably in the near future remain without a single first-class opera house or theatre, and it is clearly the duty of the Municipality to consider what should be done at the present juncture.

A local contemporary has lately been reviewing all the likely sites in the city that would be suitable for the erection of a new opera house. None of the sites, however, are satisfactory in the opinion of this newspaper, which was right, for it had failed to take into consideration the site of all others the most suitable by reason of its central position, low price, and commanding situation. We refer to the site left vacant by the old Ramleh railway terminus. The chief facade of the theatre would face Ramleh-boulevard and this would give great scope for an architectural triumph, which would confer considerable distinction on the appearance of a rather dull thoroughfare. The elevation of the site would considerably augment the majesty of the building, which would form a fine "coup d'œil" for the new quay-promenade.

The site is also convenient in the extreme, as it is close to the most fashionable quarter of Alexandria and very convenient for Ramlehites. It could be obtained easily, as the land belongs to the Municipality, and the only parcel of land needed from the Casuli estate could be exchanged for land elsewhere. The chance, in our opinion, is an excellent one and the Municipality will be very foolish to let the opportunity go by.

SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.

Mr. J.B. Westray, one of the British directors of the Suez Canal Company and a member of its London committee, has resigned.

The Suez Canal Company will invite the Chamber of Shipping, which has recently been strongly protesting against the non-representative character of the London committee, to nominate a successor to Mr. Westray on the Suez Canal Board.

We understand that the decision of the Company to permit the Council of the Chamber of Shipping to elect a member of their own choosing to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. J.B. Westray, after many years of useful work, has caused widespread satisfaction in the City. It is not known on whom the choice of the Chamber will fall, but it is quite certain that the newcomer will stand more for the interests of shipowners than has been the case hitherto. To the recent agitation for a substantial reduction of tonnage dues must be attributed the present more conciliatory attitude of the Canal Company, and it is hoped that May next will witness some lightening of the burden which has caused so much discontent among shipowners trading to the East.

The following figures as to the Suez Canal Company's shares held by the British Government are given in the official revenue accounts of the United Kingdom, issued on Saturday last:

In the quarter ending March 31, 1905, the receipts from the Suez Canal shares amounted to £404,651, as against £399,910 for the corresponding quarter in 1904. For the year ending March 31, 1905, the receipts from these shares were £1,014,303, as against £982,475 in the previous year. The increase, therefore, in 1905 was £31,828 over 1904.

Egyptian Trust and Investment Limited.

Capital: £ 200,000,

Divided into 200,000 shares of £1 each.

By the Prospectus the Directors invite Subscriptions in London and Egypt for 200,000 Shares of £1 each at par.

PAYMENTS MUST BE MADE AS FOLLOWS:—

2/- on Application, and 3/- on Allotment, and the Balance as and when required, in calls not exceeding 5/- each, and at intervals of not less than one month.

TO THE COMPANY'S BANKERS:

In LONDON:—Martin's Bank Limited, 68 Lombard Street, LONDON.

In EGYPT:—The Anglo-Egyptian Bank Limited, Alexandria and Cairo.

The Subscription will open on Monday, the 10th April, and close on or before 4 p.m. Wednesday, the 12th April.

Directors.

SIR WALTER L. BULLER, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., 6, Cranley Place, S.W., Chairman.

CHARLES CAMMELL, Esq., late of Messrs. Charles Cammell & Co., Steel Manufacturers, Cyclops Works, Sheffield.

ROBERT LOGAN, Esq., Banker, 2, Knaresborough Place, Cromwell Road, S.W.

CHARLES C. PERKINS, Esq., Brewer, The Brewery, Park Street, Southwark.

SIR GERARD SMITH, K.C.M.G., formerly Governor of Western Australia, Holford House, Baldock, Herts.

HENRY JAMES WESTON, Director, Vryheid Exploration Company, Limited, 62, London Wall, E.C.

Advisory Board in Egypt.

PERICLES GLYMEMOPOULOS, Vice-President, Kafrel Zayat Cotton Company, Ltd., Alexandria.

JEAN JOANNIDES, Director, Bank of Athens, Alexandria.

General Manager in Egypt.

BARON DE KUSEL (Bey), formerly Controller-General of Egyptian Customs.

Bankers.

MARTIN'S BANK, LIMITED, 68, Lombard Street, E.O.

Brokers.

LONDON.—GEORGE CAWSTON & Co., Warf'd Court, and Stock Exchange, E.C.

EGYPT.—CUMBO, MAXIMO & Co., Alexandria.

Solicitors.

WORTHINGTON EVANS, DAUNEY & Co., 27, Nicholls Lane, E.C.

Auditors.

JACKSON, PIXLEY, BROWNING, HUSEY & Co., 58, Coleman Street, E.C.

Secretary and Offices

G. T. BROADBRIDGE, F.C.I.S., 62, London Wall, E.C.

This Company is formed to carry on an Investment, Trust and Financial business and to take advantage of the activity now existing in all Industrial matters in Egypt.

Copies of the full prospectus can be obtained at the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, Alexandria and Cairo; at the Office of the Company, Rue Adib, 3, and also from Messrs. CUMBO, MAXIMO & Co., Brokers, Alexandria.

EGYPTIAN ARABIC.

THE SPOKEN LANGUAGE.

BY JUDGE WILLMORE.

The following extracts from the preface to the second edition of Judge Willmore's "Spoken Arabic of Egypt" deserve reproduction. The author says:

In Europe the book has been favorably received, but a long and careful critique which appeared in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* for April 1902 contains certain remarks to which it is necessary to reply. The writer complains, firstly, that I do not "keep up," as Spitta does, "a regular comparison between classical and colloquial Arabic." The reason of this, he says, "is apparent when the author's preface is examined. From it may be gathered that he does not believe that Cairene is derived from classical Arabic." The reason why I do not throughout draw parallels between the classical and colloquial is that the Grammar is not intended to be a comparative one. It is not like Spitta's, addressed to scholars alone, but in particular to those who seek a practical knowledge of the everyday speech of the people. It is my firm conviction that, when the object is merely a practical one, the colloquial dialect should be taught without reference to the literary, and before the latter is attempted. It would be difficult to quote an instance of a person who has learnt to converse fluently in an Oriental language after having become accustomed to the literary style, and this even after a great many years of residence in the country. It has been my object to show that Cairene Arabic has a grammar of its own, and that it is quite unnecessary, if not wholly incorrect, to base it on that of the Qur'aan. The reviewer adds that I generally reject the service of a guide, whose place is poorly supplied by a little casual assistance which I derive from Hebrew, Syriac, or Aramaic [Aramaic!]. But the similarity between the Hebrew and spoken Arabic verb was long ago remarked by Wright, and other scholars have acknowledged other points of resemblance, to which I have drawn attention in the preface to the first edition and elsewhere. A writer in the *Journal Asiatique* of the year 1850 says: "En général l'Hebreu a plus de rapports avec l'arabe vulgaire qu'avec l'arabe littéral . . . et il en résulte ce que nous appelons l'arabe vulgaire est également un dialecte fort ancien," and Renan (*Histoire des Langues Sémitiques*): "L'arabe vulgaire est resté bien plus rapproché que l'arabe littéral de l'Hebreu et du type essentiel des langues Sémitiques." The similarity between Cairene and Aramaic grammar and the forms which words assume in these two languages is very striking. For example, the literary Arabic *thamani* f. *thamniyatun* eight *taurun* *ax*, *dhira* un *arm*, appear in Aramaic as *temanay* f. *temanya*, *tor* and *derat*, in Egyptian Arabic as *tamanya*, *tör* (*tör*), *dirat*. (1) The vernacular *shirsh* root exists in Hebrew, Syriac, and Aramaic, but not in classical Arabic; the noun *qashsh*, regarded, it seems, by purists as a vulgar word, is used in the Book of Exodus to denote the stubble which the Israelites gathered for their bricks. My object in drawing attention to these points of resemblance between the Egyptian vernacular and ancient Semitic languages is to remove at least one prejudice against the former by showing that the title of 'arabi *maksur* (or *mekassar*) is bestowed upon it in the erroneous assumption that its words and forms are merely corruptions of Koranic Arabic which have crept in since the Hejira, and that because its grammar differs from *Nahy* grammar it has no grammar at all! Max Müller says in a most instructive passage that "It is a mistake to imagine that dialects are everywhere corruptions of the literary language. . . . They are parallel streams which existed long before the time when one of them was raised to that temporary eminence which is the result of literary cultivation. Dialects exist previous to the formation of literary languages, for every literary language is but one out of many dialects; nor does it at all follow that, after one of them has been raised to the dignity of a literary language, the others should suddenly be silenced or strangled. . . . On the contrary they live on in full vigour, though in comparative security; and unless the literary and courtly languages invigorate themselves by a constantly renewed intercourse with their former companions, the popular dialects will sooner or later assert their ascendancy." (2)

The reviewer in his concluding remarks asks to be informed of the source whence the examples and the exercises have been derived. The great majority of the examples as well as of the phrases which form the exercises are expressions which are heard every day, and it would clearly be impossible to indicate the individuals who have at different times given utterance to them, or the places where they have been heard. Spitta's examples consist almost entirely of phrases extracted from the stories published at the end of his Grammar. My examples are derived primarily from fifteen years' intercourse with the natives, and secondarily from documents written in the vernacular. Wherever there could be any doubt as to the usage of a particular word or phrase I have submitted the point to a native or to natives. The stories are selections from a number obtained from native sources, and the reviewer may feel assured that "sufficient precautions were taken to ensure their being delivered in a wholly natural style." The repetition of *ya'ni* of which he complains is one of the characteristics of the speech of the less

educated (cf. § 590) but the higher classes also make frequent use of it. (3)

I am most grateful to the reviewer for having pointed out several errors and misprints which had escaped my notice (4). He suggests various alterations in the wording of the syntax. In some cases I have adopted his suggestions; in others I have made no change, either being unable to agree with him or feeling that the change proposed would unnecessarily puzzle the average student. I regret that I have not had time to enlarge the index.

(1) As they do in Turkish into which language the word has been imported.

(2) Some of the corrections of spelling which he proposes I am unable to accept, as *qasid* for *qasid*, the latter being the only form in use. I think he's right in his observations on the pronunciation of the *ā* in *ārāb* and the *i* in *riwāyā* (see Appendix to the present edition), but the *i* of *lub* is beyond all doubt the same as that of *flī*, *blī*, etc. Giddin is only used *'ala kasaab* in *naksh*.

NEW MINING COMPANY.

Darehieb and African Syndicate, Limited (84,014). Registered March 24, Capital, £35,000 in £1 shares. Object, to acquire the benefit of an exclusive prospecting license over property lying between the 22nd and 20th parallels of latitude and the 36th and 34th minutes 30 seconds meridian of longitude, except an area known as the Darehieb Mines, comprising two square miles; to adopt agreements (1) with the Egypt and Sudan Mining Syndicate, Limited, and (2) with G.O. Haig; to search for, prospect, examine, and explore mines and ground supposed to contain metals, minerals, and precious stones, and to carry on the business of miners, smelters, explorers, metallurgists, prospectors, financiers, dealers in precious metals and stones, &c. Minimum cash subscription, 20,000 shares. The first directors (to number not less than three nor more than seven) are the Right Hon. Lord Vaux of Harrowden, the Hon. M.F. Napier, D.H. Leverton, A. Hoffnung, and R. Taylor. Qualification, 100 shares. Remuneration, £300 per annum and 5 per cent. of the profits remaining after 10 per cent. dividend has been paid (maximum percentage in any year £2,500). Directors' borrowing powers limited to half the amount of the nominal capital.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

RECORDINGS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

ALEXANDRIA.		N.E.
Direction of wind	W.	Light
State of Sea	Smooth	Light
During 6 hours	Max. Temp. in the shade	23.0
6 hours	do	21.0
Additional	Humidity	81.0
8 a.m.	Rainfall	0.0
	REMARKS.	
Continuous fine weather. Barometer falling.		

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,000,000

BONUS YEAR, 1905.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFIT'S will be made amongst participating Policies in existence at 1st November 1905. All With Profit Policies effected on or before that date will be entitled to share in the Division. The Company have already declared Bonus Additions to Policies to the amount of more than SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.

Head Office for Egypt: Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo. B. NATHAN & Co., Chief Agents for Alexandria.

A. V. THOMSON, Secretary for Egypt.

Brand's Essence Beef

FOR INVALIDS.

Invaluable in cases of Exhaustion from any cause.

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

BRAND & Co. Ltd., Mayfair, London, W.

MR. HARRISON'S STUDS.

STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LIABILITY FOR THEFT.

The following is from the "New York Herald":—"Judge Scott, in the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, supported by Judge Giegerich, rendered a decision yesterday reversing a ruling of the Municipal Court which relieved the North German Lloyd Steamship Company from liability on a claim for the loss of jewelled shirt studs belonging to Mr. Thomas Skelton Harrison, a Philadelphia manufacturer and an extensive traveller.

Mr. Harrison and his wife, accompanied by a valet, were making a tour of Egypt and the Continent about a year ago, and engaged passage at Alexandria for this city. The steamer put into Naples for a day, and Mr. Harrison and his valet went ashore. He left a dress shirt with the jewelled studs and link buttons hanging in his stateroom. The studs and buttons were stolen."

Perspiration and Dust, so disagreeable, yet so common in hot weather, can easily be removed by using

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP,

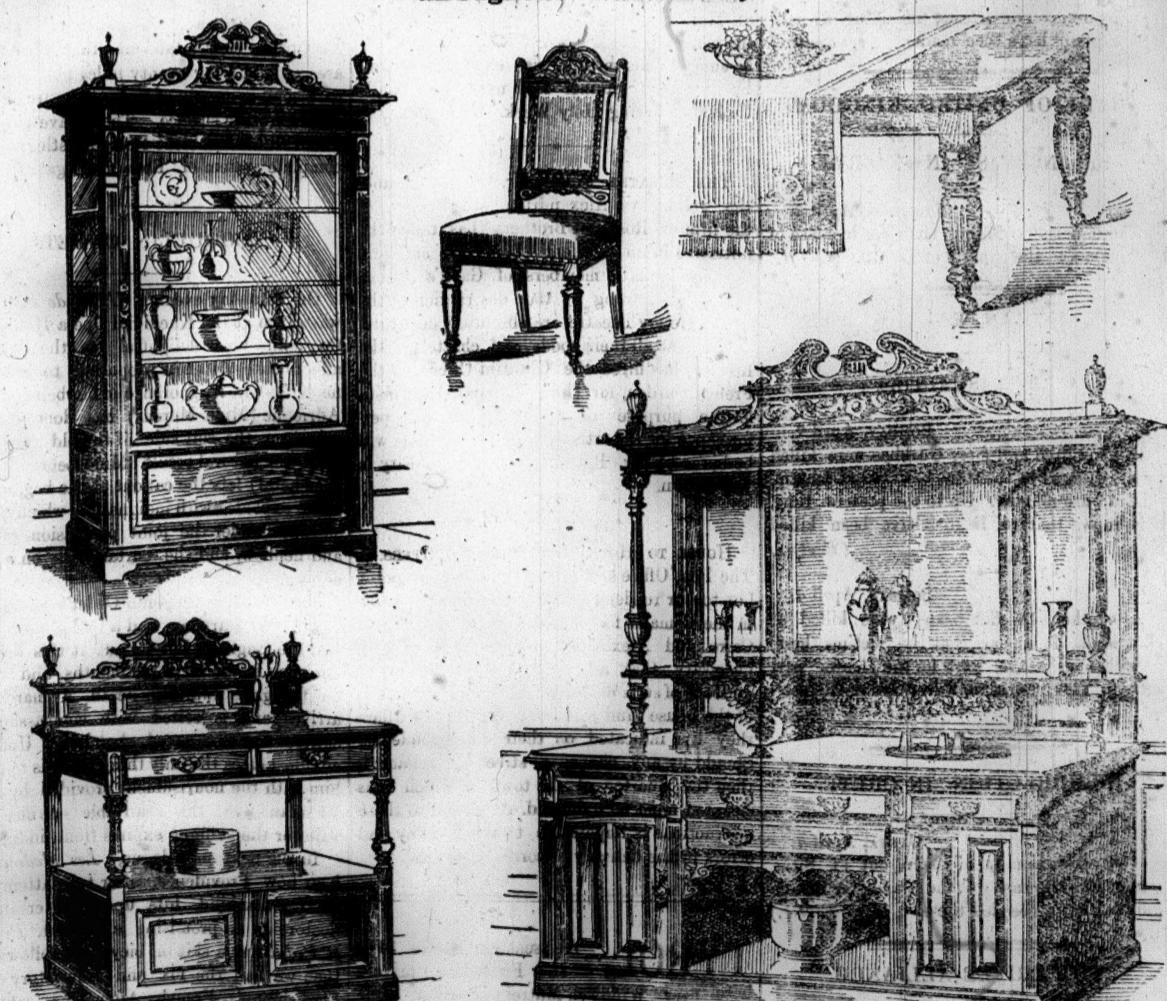
A pleasantly perfumed pure antiseptic soap which can be used for all toilet purposes and as a preventive of contagion. It contains no Crystal Carbolic, and so has a healthy action on the skin and assists to improve the complexion.

Calvert's Carbolic Ointment contains pure Carbolic Acid (antiseptic) and other useful ingredients to cure or alleviate sunburn, chafed skin, piles, cuts, burns, insect bites, &c.

P. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

MAPLE & CO.
The Largest and Most Convenient Furnishing Establishment in the World

HUNDREDS of THOUSANDS of POUNDS WORTH OF HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS, SILVER WARE, CARPETS, CURTAINS, BLINDS, &c., always ready for immediate shipment. A house furnished throughout in three days.



The "Cathcart" Dining Room Suite in Mahogany, Walnut or Fumed Oak, with brass mountings, consists of 6 ft Sideboard with handsomely carved pediment and panels, bevelled mirrors in back, lower portion usefully fitted with drawers, cupboards and callarette; 3 ft 6 in. Silver Cabinet, extreme height 7 ft fitted with clear glass shelves and mirrored back; 3 ft 6 in. Dinner Wagon with two drawers and cupboard; Dining Table 4 ft wide and extending to 8 ft long, with extra leaves and patent screw; six very strong Dining Room Chairs with carved backs, upholstered in best maroon morocco. Price includes packing and delivery F.O.B. London £70 0 0. Separate prices on application.

"ONE OF THE SIGHTS OF LONDON"

MAPLE & CO invite residents of Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Mansourah, Tantah, Rosetta, Minia, Ismailia, Port Said, and districts, when visiting London to walk through these spacious showrooms and galleries, and see for themselves all the latest novelties and new productions. MAPLE & CO also send patterns of all kinds of material, and illustrations of furniture, bedsteads, &c., on application, and give inclusive f.o.b. estimates when desired.

TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD LONDON ENGLAND

The IDEAL MILK FOODS for HOT CLIMATES. The 'Allenburys' Foods.

The "Allenburys" Foods give strength and stamina, and supply all that is required for the formation of firm flesh and bone. They promote perfect health, and give freedom from digestive troubles and the disorders common to children fed on farinaceous foods, condensed milk, or cow's milk.

ALLEN & HANBURY'S Ltd., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Depot in Cairo:—E. Dell, Mar. 25, 1905.

T. A. SPARTALI & CO.

Large Assortment of Old and New Carpets,
ALL MADE BY HAND.

Purveyors to all large CARPET IMPORTERS in Europe and America.

LOOMS and DYE WORKS in all centres of production in Asia, employing 10,000 workmen.

CARPETS made to order in all sizes and dyed with permanent vegetable colours.

Great Choice of Rich Designs.

Moderate, Fixed Prices.—CENTRAL HOUSE: SMYRNA, EST. 1842. BRANCH IN LONDON.

Cairo Show Rooms: Rond-Point Soliman Pacha, opposite Savoy Hotel.

25366—31-1-906

UNDER THE MOSQUITO NET.

"As I laye a-thinkynge."

In goldsby.

The Cairo season is over, our visitors are hastening their departure, and now people will be more at liberty to turn their attention to matters affecting the well-being of the country. We are all anxiously awaiting Lord Cromer's annual report, in order to see what effect the wonderful advance in the country's prosperity during 1904 produces in the mind of the man to whom the destinies of Egypt in the present day are so largely committed.

Meanwhile, and at a very opportune moment, seeing that some few days more must elapse before we can be studying this all-important report, a subject has been mooted in the columns of the "Gazette" which merits serious attention, dealing as it does with a great want experienced both in Cairo and Alexandria, viz., that of an institution for the physical, moral, and intellectual training of our young men.

The question is dealt with in a leading article and in a letter signed "J. M. Keechline," both of which appeared in Thursday's "Gazette," and treat the subject in a way that should command universal approval as to the object to be aimed at; although on one point, and that an important one, they show some divergence of opinion.

The writer of the article says that such an institute must necessarily, in order to be effective, be limited in its scope to the English-speaking community; the writer of the letter would include foreign and native young men, and rightly so, for it is the young man of the effendi rank, "the thousands of young men employed in business in the Government and attending the schools and colleges" for whom such an institution is urgently needed, and for whose moral advancement a strong effort is required.

"There are young men hungry for a place in which to read, study, play games, hear lectures and concerts, and have the privilege of a gymnasium and baths." So says an experienced observer, and although I am fully aware that it is alleged that native and Englishman will never meet together, it is not until such an institution has been tried and has failed, that I shall be convinced that Egyptian, European, and Englishman can find no common ground for meeting, in an attempt to secure physical and moral culture combined.

If asked whether I would omit religion, I would say not entirely, but I would limit it in such a way that its introduction should be confined to lectures and debates upon the various religions of the world. This might be followed by the formation of classes for the study of the Bible, the Koran, etc., attendance at which should be purely optional on the part of intending students.

Established on the lines of the London Polytechnic, "only more so" (seeing that we are in Egypt), I think success would almost certainly attend such a movement, and it would be interesting to hear the view of the editors of "Orient and Occident" on the point.

This magazine, to which I have more than once directed attention, is setting an example in religious toleration and showing a breadth of view that is very welcome. Nothing illustrates this better than the fact that the issue for March 23 contained a remarkably able article on Socrates, the concluding sentence of which will bear quoting.

"What may we learn from Socrates?—From him we may learn first that God can speak even to the heathen, and teach them about conscience and righteousness and humility. Secondly, we may learn to love truth as he loved it; never to accept mere tradition as teacher, but to prove all things; at whatever cost to ourselves, and never rest till we arrive at the truth of God."

When such teaching as this is to be found in a magazine which is, I believe, published

SUDAN EXPLORATION.

JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFF.

In the Chancery Division, Mr. Justice Kekevich concluded the hearing of the case of Felkin v. the Palmerston Industrial and Finance Corporation, Limited, on Wednesday week. In this action Dr. R. W. Felkin sued the defendant corporation and Alfred Bridge, claiming rescission of an agreement to take shares in the Sudan Exploration Company, Limited, and a declaration that defendants were liable to indemnify plaintiff in respect of expenses. Alternatively, the plaintiff asked for damages for alleged misrepresentation. The defendant corporation denied misrepresentation, and said that no representations were made on their authority. The defendant corporation also denied that the business was controlled by Bridge. Mr. Bridge, on his part, said that if any representations were made—which he denied—as to the value of the Exploration shares and their prospects, they were bona-fide expressions of opinion. He counter-claimed for an indemnity as against costs and loss. The action arose over a deal in shares in the Sudan Exploration, Limited, a company formed to work a concession in the Sudan.

Mr. Ambrose, for the defendant Bridge, having addressed the Court,

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said there really was not an agreement to take the shares, although there was an agreement to do something else in consideration of the Palmerston Corporation agreeing to sell 800 shares. Fortunately for the plaintiff, the Palmerston Corporation had distinctly admitted an agreement in their pleadings. The question to be decided was whether the plaintiff was entitled to rescission of the agreement as against both defendants. That raised the question of whether the corporation and Bridge were to be regarded as separate persons. As to this, his Lordship was convinced that really the Palmerston Corporation and Bridge were for all substantial purposes one and the same. It was clear that Bridge acted on behalf of the corporation. Dealing with the evidence, his Lordship did not think that Dr. Felkin was quite such a fool as he attempted to make himself out to be. As to the defendant Bridge, his Lordship ventured to say that he was one of the pests of modern society. First in the City and then in the West End, his only business was to assist in floating rotten companies. The only consolation, and it was a poor one, for those who had been deceived by such gentry was that they very seldom succeeded in making anything for themselves, notwithstanding their machinations. In this particular instance, from what he had heard of Bridge's position, he gathered that he had failed to make anything for himself. His Lordship had no hesitation in saying that he believed the plaintiff's evidence, and did not believe Bridge. It had been proved that at the time of the agreement with the plaintiff the Palmerston Corporation held only 600 shares in the Exploration Company out of 60,000, and he found that the representations made as to the corporation holding a large number of shares were untrue to the knowledge of Bridge. He accordingly made a declaration that the plaintiff was induced to accept three bills and to sign the document as to taking 800 shares by the fraudulent misrepresentation of Bridge, and that the alleged agreement ought to be rescinded.

Judgment was entered for the plaintiff against both defendants for £1,174 2s 2d, the amount in connection with the bills, with costs. The counter-claim of defendant Bridge was dismissed, with costs, and an order was made to re-transfer the 800 shares on payment of the money to the plaintiff.

SPORT AND PLAY.

ALEXANDRIA AMATEUR ATHLETIC CLUB.

The hon. secretary wishes us to state that programmes and tickets for next Wednesday's athletic meeting will be posted to-night to members whose subscriptions have been paid. Single tickets may be had from members of the committee at P.T. 10 each.

Members who have paid their subscriptions and who do not receive programmes and tickets by Monday, are requested to communicate with the hon. treasurer, Mr. W. F. Smith.

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"Investments" (148 pages) sent Post Free on mentioning "Egyptian Gazette."

London & Paris Exchange

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volution dans la situation internationale de l'Egypte!

Ici le correspondant de la "Revue des Débats" examine l'opportunité d'une telle révolution. La coopération des puissances a pour but de garantir les étrangers contre l'arbitraire et la précipitation. Le système actuel a l'avantage de soumettre les lois à une discussion approfondie et de leur assurer la fixité nécessaire, mais il est long et c'est pour corriger cet inconvénient que le gouvernement égyptien propose la modification de l'art. 12.

Lorsqu'il s'agit simplement d'édicter des lois complémentaires et des lois interprétables de la législation existante, il lui a paru que les moyens employés étaient en disproportion avec le but à atteindre, et c'est pourquoi, dans ces deux hypothèses et uniquement dans ces deux hypothèses, il propose de substituer à la coopération directe des puissances celle infinitiment plus facile à organiser, de la Cour d'Alexandrie.

La coopération de la Cour d'Alexandrie à l'action législative de l'Etat égyptien est assurément une garantie pour les étrangers; c'est toutefois une garantie moindre que celle qui résulte de la coopération directe des puissances, d'abord parce que la Cour d'Alexandrie, en dépit de sa composition internationale, est un corps de fonctionnaires égyptiens, ensuite parce que les décisions y seraient prises à la simple majorité des voix. Mais on peut très raisonnablement se demander si, telle quelle, la garantie ne serait pas suffisante. A notre avis, cette question ne peut pas être utilement posée pour les lois complémentaires: il est vraiment trop facile, sous prétexte de combler les lacunes ou de supprimer au silence de la législation existante, d'introduire des principes nouveaux dans cette législation, pour que les puissances puissent, sans danger pour les intérêts de leurs nationaux, renoncer au droit qu'elles tiennent des capitulations de participer directement à la confection des lois complémentaires. Elle peut l'être au contraire, pour les lois interprétables, dont la portée, par définition même, est beaucoup plus limitée, et, en principe, nous ne voyons aucune raison plausible de ne pas la résoudre dans le sens de l'affirmative. On dira peut-être qu'il est irrégulier de conférer des pouvoirs législatifs à un corps judiciaire, mais nous répondrons que la séparation des pouvoirs n'est un dogme que pour les croyants du droit constitutionnel et que chacun sait que la foi au droit constitutionnel n'est pas universelle. A la condition qu'il soit restreint aux lois interprétables, nous n'avons donc aucune exception préalable à opposer au projet du gouvernement égyptien. Nous nous permettrons cependant de lui opposer une exception dilatoire. Avant de songer à conférer des pouvoirs nouveaux à la Cour d'Alexandrie, il est logique et nécessaire de confirmer et de rendre définitifs ceux qu'elle a déjà et qu'elle exerce, pour la plus grande satisfaction de tous les intérêts, depuis bientôt trente années. Le gouvernement égyptien doit donc se résoudre, puisque aussi bien l'expérience a pleinement réussi, à déclarer close la période d'essai des juridictions mixtes commencée le 1er février 1876. Le jour où il aura pris cette résolution, mais ce jour-là seulement, les puissances n'hésiteront pas à se dessaisir partiellement, en sa faveur du droit qui leur est reconnu par les capitulations de coopération directement à la confection des lois en Egypte.

TRAMWAYS D'ALEXANDRIE

(SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME)

Les Actionnaires des Tramways d'Alexandrie, Société Anonyme, sont convoqués en Assemblée Générale le mercredi 3 Mai prochain, à 2 heures de relevée, au siège social à Bruxelles, 108, Rue Royale, pour délibérer sur le suivant

ORDRE DU JOUR:

1^o Rapport du Conseil d'administration et des Commissaires.

2^o Approbation du Bilan ainsi que du compte Profits et Pertes de l'exercice au 31 Décembre 1904 et fixation du dividende.

3^o Election des Commissaires pour l'exercice 1905.

4^o Tirage de 128 obligations.

Messieurs les Actionnaires, pour être admis à l'Assemblée, doivent se conformer à l'article 28 des Statuts.

Les dépôts d'actions sont reçus

A Bruxelles: chez Messieurs Balser et Cie, 7 rue d'Arenberg au plus tard le 28 Avril courant au matin;

A Alexandrie: à la Banque Impériale Ottomane, à la National Bank of Egypt, au Crédit Lyonnais, à la Bank of Egypt Ltd., à l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank Ltd., et à la Banque d'Athènes au plus tard le 20 Avril courant.

Le Président du Conseil d'Administration 25740-2-1 J. Lumbroso.

Société Internationale des Employés d'ALEXANDRIE

SIEGE SOCIAL : RUE MOSQUÉE ATTARINE No. 21

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

OFFRES D'EMPLOIS

BONNE MAISON d'Alexandrie demande:

1. un employé connaissant bien la Mercerie 2. un jeune homme aide-vendeur.

DÉMANDES D'EMPLOIS

FRANÇAIS, 40 ans, connaissant les langues du pays et muni de bonnes références, désire un emploi quelconque. Prétentions modestes.

BON COMPTABLE, en partie double, connaissant le français et l'italien, parlant l'arabe et disposant de quelques heures par jour accepterait de tenir comptabilité d'Agence de Bourse ou de Maison de Commerce.

COMPTABLE en partie double désirant améliorer sa situation accepterait emploi de 12 à 14 livres.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser soit directement, soit par lettre au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert les Lundi, Mercredi et Vendredi de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls, les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

25735-7-4 906

STOCKS AND SHARES

Closing Prices, to-day at 1 p.m.

shares BANCS Debentures
Lst. 14 1/2 Imperial Ottoman Bank —
27 1/2 National Bank of Egypt —
Frs. 426 — ex Banque Industrielle... —
L.E. — ex Banque Foncière Egyptien... —
Frs. 333 — Crédit Foncière Egyptien... —

[Lottery Bonds —
Lst. 13 1/2 Agricultural Bank —
Frs. 116 1/2 Banque d'Athènes —
Lst. 2 1/2 Egypt. Investment Co. —

LAND, &c.
Frs. 1100 — Agric. Indust. Egypt... 520
Fond. 900
L.E. 48 1/2 Behera Company... 99
3 1/2 Egypt. Delta Land Co... 51
7 1/2 Wardan Estate Coy... 51
4 1/2 Land & Mortgage... 165
27 1/2 New Dafra Saneh Fond... 17/32
Corporation of Western Egypt... 17/32
34/6 New Egyptian Co... 17/32
Egypt. Estates Ltd... 17/32

COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIAL

Lst. 30 — Alexand. Bounded Stores
Pref. —
27/32 Anglo-Egypt. Spinning
Co. —
23 Bourse Khediviale... —
56 pref. Cairo Sewage
Transport Ord. —
Frs. 210 — Cr. Brewery Alex. Fond. 132
" do 6 % Debts 500
Sh. 5/3 Egypt. Cotton Mills... 97
23/3 do Markets... 97
40/ — do Salt and Soda Fond. —
Frs. 90 — Ciments d'Egypt... 25
Lst. 17/6 — Egyptian Syndicate B. 102
6 1/2 Kafrel-Zayat Cot. Coy. 102
10 1/2 Nungovich Hotels... 103
32 Société des Huilières et Savon... —
" Soc. Ind. de Karmou... 102
36 1/2 ex Soc. Pressage et Dépôts 102
26 Société Presses Libres 102

NAVIGATION & WATER WORKS

Lst. 5 1/2 Anglo-American Nile
&c. Co. —
4 1/2 ex Khedivial Mail S.S. &c.
Co. Fonds. 18/ —
16 1/2 Alex. Water Company... —
Frs. 1270 ex Cairo Water Coy. Fonds. 1040
Lst. 22 1/2 Tantah Water Co. Fonds. —

RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS

Frs. — Basse-Egypte Fonds... 125
14 1/2 Delta Light... 103
" 9 Fayoum... 158
" 26 1/2 Keneh-Assouan... 480
Frs. 147 — Alexandria Trams... 360
Lst. 8 1/2 Ramleh Railway... —

CLOTURE

DE LA BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

Contrats Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en

Marchandises 6h. p.m.

Coton F.G.F.Br. Novembre... N.R. Tal. 12 5/32 à 3/16
Janvier... " 12 3/32 " 1/8
Mai... " 13 7/32 " 1/4
Juillet... " 13 1/32 " 1/16

Graines de coton N.D.J. — N.R. P.T. 56 35/40 à 57 — Nominal

Avril... " 53 25/40 " —
Mai... " 54 25/40 " 30/40
Juin... " 55 25/40 " 30/40

Fèves Saidi Sept.-Oct. — N.R. P.T. 83 — à 20/40

REMARQUES

Coton.—Nouvelle récolte: Soutenue, mais très peu d'affaires.

Récolte actuelle: Même tenue que le nov.

Tal. 13 5/16 à 1/ —; plus bas pour mai 13 3/16 à 7/32. Dans l'après-midi prix plus haut pour mai 13 7/32 à 1/4; plus bas pour mai 13 8/16 à 1/ —.

Dans la matinée prix plus haut pour mai 13 5/16 à 1/ —; plus bas pour mai 13 3/16 à 7/32. Dans l'après-midi prix plus haut pour mai 13 7/32 à 1/4; plus bas pour mai 13 8/16 à 1/ —.

Fèves Saidi.—Rien à signaler

Graines de coton.—Rien à signaler

Orge...—Demande lente

Cond. Saha P.T. 50 à 56

Orge...—Rien à signaler

Graines de coton.—Rien à signaler

Orge...—Demande lente

Cond. Saha P.T. 115 à 118

Béhéra... " 115 " 118

Fèves.—Marché nul

Saidi.—Rien

Fayoum: disponible: Rien

Graines de coton.—Soutenue

Disponible: Rien

Orge...—Rien à signaler

Graines de coton.—Rien à signaler

Orge...—Rien à signaler

16TH ROYAL HUNGARIAN LOTTERY.

Specially authorised by article 7 of the Act of the 1st May, 1897, and approved by decree of H.R.M. Francis Joseph I, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, etc.

BANK "EL NASSIB"

R. KRONFELD, General Representative for Egypt.

12, Rue Tewfik, Alexandria.

The payment of all the gains in the Royal Hungarian Lottery is guaranteed by the Hungarian Government.

One department of the Hungarian Ministry of Finance is commissioned to superintend the management of this Lottery.

The drawing of the 1st class is irrevocably fixed for the

25th and 26th May, 1905,

at Budapest in the palace of the General Direction of the Royal Hungarian Lottery. The public is requested to send in all orders not later than the

30th APRIL, 1905,

enclosing at the same time the amount for tickets ordered.

There are 110,000 tickets, of which the half,

55,000 must win.

With one single ticket, one may gain 1,000,000 crowns that is P.T. 4,050,000.

The amount to be paid to the participants in this 16th Royal Hungarian Lottery is:

Crowns 14,455,000

or P.T. 60,727,500.

PRICES OF TICKETS.

FOR THE 1ST CLASS.

FOR ALL 6 CLASSES.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Ticket	P.T. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ticket	P.T. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ticket	P.T. 84	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ticket	P.T. 336
"	13	Whole "	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	168	Whole "	672

A copy of the official list (controlled by the Hungarian Government) will be sent after each drawing to all clients. Any information will be given, verbally or by letter, free of charge, by:

BANK EL NASSIB, R. Kronfeld (General Representative for Egypt)

12 RUE TEWFICK, ALEXANDRIA.

List of Prizes of the Royal Hungarian Lottery.

110,000 tickets --- 55,000 prizes

The 1st prize is 1,000,000 crowns or P.T. 4,050,00

1 PRIME	600,000	600,000
1 Lot	400,000	400,000
1 "	200,000	200,000
2 "	100,000	200,000
1 "	90,000	90,000
2 "	80,000	160,000
1 "	70,000	70,000
2 "	60,000	120,000
1 "	50,000	50,000
5 "	40,000	40,000
3 "	30,000	150,000
8 "	25,000	75,000
8 "	20,000	160,000
8 "	15,000	120,000
36 "	10,000	360,000
67 "	5,000	335,000
3 "	3,000	9,000
437 "	2,000	874,000
803 "	1,000	803,000
1,528 "	500	764,000
140 "	300	42,000
34,450 "	200	6,800,000
4,850 "	170	824,500
4,850 "	130	630,500
100 "	100	10,000
4,350 "	80	348,000
3,350 "	40	134,000
55,000 lots et 1 prime		
Cour. 14,459,000		

ORDER FORM.

Bank "EL NASSIB" R. Kronfeld — Alexandria.

Kindly send by return:

$\frac{1}{2}$ tickets } for the 1st class 16th Royal Hungarian Lottery.
whole "

I herewith enclose P.T. according to counterfoil.

Signature (distinct)

Date Exact address

* By postal order or cheque on a BANK OF ALEXANDRIA.

N.B.—The tickets will only be sent on receipt of the amount.

25677-6-1

TO BE KEPT BY CLIENT.

PRICES FOR THE 1ST CLASS ONLY:

$\frac{1}{2}$ ticket	P.T. 6 5/10	$\frac{1}{2}$ ticket	P.T. 25 5/10
"	13	whole "	50 5/10

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Anyone desirous of participating in all 6 classes may subscribe in any of the following ways:

(1) Before each class by remitting the amount according to official prospectus.

(2) Before each class with equal payment of:

$\frac{1}{2}$ ticket	P.T. 14	$\frac{1}{2}$ ticket	P.T. 56
"	28	whole "	112

(3) Before the 1st class by adding to order:

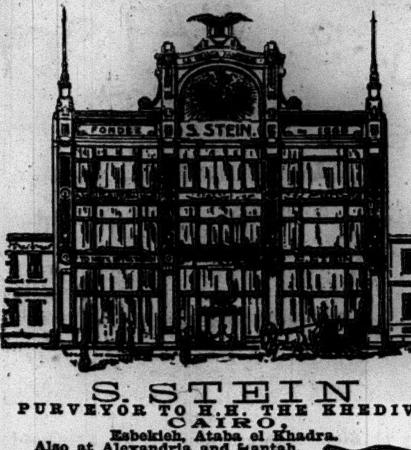
for $\frac{1}{2}$ ticket	P.T. 42	for $\frac{1}{2}$ ticket	P.T. 168
"	84	whole "	336

and promising to send the average amount before beginning of the 5th class.

(4) By one payment for all the classes and before the 1st class of:

for $\frac{1}{2}$	P.T. 84	for $\frac{1}{2}$	P.T. 336
"	164	whole "	672

NOTE.—Should a prize be drawn in the 2nd, 3rd or 4th classes, the money paid in advance will be returned with the amount won.



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&
GENTS
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AVIS

Messieurs les porteurs des titres de £20 qui n'ont pas encore été convertis en actions de £5, sont rappelés que ces titres auraient dû être déposés à l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank Ltd. à Alexandrie, ou chez Messieurs Barclay & Company Ltd. 1, Pall Mall East, à Londres, comme déjà annoncé dans les journaux, afin d'y timbrer les nouveaux numéros et d'attacher aux titres une nouvelle feuille de Coupons.

Ces actionnaires sont priés de vouloir bien présenter sans délai ces titres de £20, vu que les anciens Coupons ne sont plus valables.

J. E. CORNISH,

Administrateur-Directeur.

Alexandrie, le 7 Avril 1905 25726 3-2

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Alexandria General Produce Association

BULLETIN HEBDOMADAIRE.

Vendredi à midi, le 7 Avril 1905.

COTON

ARRIVAGES	EXPORTATIONS					STOCK
	Angleterre	Continent	Total			
Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars
18 145	8,91	68,127	8,813	66,54	18,171	138,106
Même semaine 1904.	33,337	2,77	21,104	5,147	38,383	52,020
À partir du 1 sept. 1904	5,62,817	100,271	2,28,2,57	240,721	1,8,86,8	597,301
Même époque 1904	88 8,11	118,683	2,389,384	267,775	1,297,991	62,036
* ÉTATS-UNIS.—Cette semaine : 27 bal. et 9,523 can.; même semaine 1904: 7,2 balles et 5,403 cantars; à partir du 1 septembre 1904: 56,203 bal. et 43,993 cantars; même époque 1904: 1904: 42,628 bal. et 32,232 cantars; Y compris stock au 1er septembre 1904: cantars +0,00).						
* au 1er septembre 1904: cantars 62,000.						

GRAINES DE COTON

ARRIVAGES	EXPORTATIONS					TOURTEAUX
	Angleterre	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	
Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
19,23	26,715	216	88,931	484	154	
Même semaine 1904.	29,553	41,908	80	41,918	648	2,955
À partir du 1 sept. 1904.	8,01,050	2,078,811	119,393	2,98,104	26,028	57,795
Même époque 1904	8 8,468	1,998,067	1,83,2	2,146,450	21,593	52,145
STOCK.—Cette semaine 1904: 10,70,37 ardebs; même semaine 1904: 1,8,3,0,29 ardebs; à partir du 1er septembre 1904: — ardebs; même époque 1904: — ardebs.						
Y compris stock constaté au 1er sept. 1904 ardebs 24,757.						
* au 1er septembre 1904 ardebs 70,000.						
Pour les Fèves, Orge, Blé, Lentilles, Maïs et Oignons, la consommation locale n'est pas connue; respectivement que les 31 mars et 30 novembre.						

FÈVES

ARRIVAGES	EXPORTATIONS					Consom- mation locale	STOCK
	Saïdi	Béhéra	Angleterre	Continent	Total		
Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
1,266	—	2,952	2,549	5,101	—	26,965	
Même semaine 1904.	8,23	—	5,095	125	—	41,14	
À partir du 1er avril 1904.	1,366	—	2,05,2	2,349	5,301	—	
Même époque 1904	8,125	—	5,936	123	6,121	—	
Stock au 1er avril 1904, ardebs 47,100.							

BLÉ

ARRIVAGES	EXPORTATIONS					Consom- mation locale	STOCK
	Saïdi	Béhéra	Angleterre	Continent	Total		
Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
1,266	—	116	—	—	—	—	—
Même semaine 1904.	8,23	104	—	—	—	—	—
À partir du 1er avril 1904.	1,366	—	106	—	—	—	—
Même époque 1904	8,125	—	606	—	—	—	—
Stock au 1er avril 1904, ardebs 30,000.							

LENTEILLES

ARRIVAGES	EXPORTATIONS					STOCK
	Angleterre	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	
Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
41	—	—	24	—	—	—
Même semaine 1904.	55	—	—	—	—	—
À partir du 1er avril 1904.	41	—	—	—	—	—
Même époque 1904.	55	—	—	—	—	—
Stock au 1er avril 1905, ardebs 1,500.						
Stock au 1er avril 1904, ardebs 5,80.						

MAIS

ARRIVAGES	EXPORTATIONS					STOCK
	Angleterre	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	
Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
645	1	—	103,760	79,342	—	
Fall. 178	67	—	47,415	67,416	—	
Good fair.	1,71	—	38,310	29,773	—	
Fully fair.	1,71	—	29,861	31,179	—	
Good.	1,71	—	—	—	—	
Fully good fair.	1,71	—	—	—	—	
Good.	1,71	—	—	—	—	
Stock au 1er avril 1905, ardebs 1,500.						
Stock au 1er avril 1904, ardebs 5,80.						

OIGNONS

ARRIVAGES	EXPORTATIONS					STOCK
Angleterre	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs		

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